

## Session SBI50 (2019)

Session starts: 15-03-2019 00:00:00 [GMT+1]

Session ends: 08-06-2019 23:59:59 [GMT+1]



A compilation of questions to –  
and answers by – Malta  
exported 11 June 2019 by  
the UNFCCC secretariat

Question by China at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: additional measures

Given that Malta could not manage to meet its 2020 target under WEM scenario and there is also no plan to use international market-based mechanisms, what additional measures Malta plans to take to compliance in 2020?

Answer by Malta, Friday, 07 June 2019

*As a Party to the Convention and a Member State of the European Union, Malta is committed to work towards reaching its targets and in taking climate action. This is met with innumerable challenges in view of our small size, geophysical realities including our climatic conditions, high mitigation cost and limited mitigation potential given our economic-structure is mainly based on services. Such challenges, though, do not hinder our determination to progress towards a low carbon economy with the aspiration to look into the future, based on a transition enabled by GHG emissions reductions.*

*Malta as part of the EU, and together to the other Member States of the Union, adopted a joint emission reduction target, enshrined in legislation, to reduce GHG emissions by 20% compared to 1990 by 2020. This effort is divided between the sectors covered by the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) and non-ETS sectors under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD), Further information on the legislative package and commitments arising from it can be found at [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies_en). In view of this joint emission reduction target, under the ESD, referred to in the question, Malta is and will be complying to its obligations by making use using the flexibility mechanisms provided for in the same EU legislative framework. This flexibility mechanism, enables Members to assist each other to achieve their target through domestic reductions across the Union, without jeopardizing the ability of the Union to achieve its common target.*

---

Question by China at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: conditional target

As a member state of European Union whose conditional 2020 target is 30% emission reduction comparing with 1990 level, what is the plan to further strength your mitigation actions and to enhance its pre-2020 ambition?

In addition to its unilateral 20% reduction commitment, the EU made a conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

*While the conditions for the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels have not been met, the EU remains on track to reach its target of reducing GHG emissions by 20 % from 1990 levels by 2020 under the Convention (including aviation as covered by EU legislation, excluding LULUCF) as well as its commitment for the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period (average emissions between 2013-2020 below 80% of base year emissions, jointly with Iceland).*

*Malta is committed to climate action. This commitment has been enshrined a legislative framework since 2015: Climate Action Act, 2015 (Chapter 543). The Act provides the framework wherein action contributing to mitigation and adaptation is given the required legal platform to enhance limiting anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs, and to contribute to the prevention, avoidance and reduction of the adverse impacts of climate change and the reduction of vulnerability, enhancement of resilience, and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. Such action contributes to the overall EU 20% target.*

*In 2017, the EU GHG emissions were down by 21,9 % from 1990 levels, according to preliminary data (covering emissions from international aviation, but not emissions and removals from land use, landuse change and forestry (LULUCF)). According to projections from 2017/2018, the domestic greenhouse gas reductions in 2020 compared to 1990 would be around 26% with existing measures and without the use of international credits (JI and CDM). The European Commission and Member States including Malta are in continuous process of climate policy review and design, further strengthened by the development of integrated national climate and energy plans (NECPs) under the recently adopted Governance Regulation. Progress towards targets is monitored annually on the basis of greenhouse gas inventory information and projections (updated at least biennially) to inform policy development (more information at: [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/progress\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/progress_en)).*

---

**Session SBI50 (2019)**  
Session closes at 08-06-2019  
UNFCCC - LAST PAGE OF EXPORT